2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Central Mazoo Water Association Inc

8200 30, 820031, 820033

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)
☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)
☐ Other
Date(s) customers were informed: 4 / 18 /2018 / /2018 / /2018
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
Date Mailed/Distributed://
CCR was distributed by Email (<i>Email MSDH a copy</i>) Date Emailed: / /2018
☐ As a URL(Provide Direct URL)
☐ As an attachment
☐ As text within the body of the email message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: The Yazoo Herald
Date Published: 4 /18 /2018
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / / 2018
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:
(Provide Direct URL)
CERTIFICATION
I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply
and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

(601) 576 - 7800

**Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report ECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

Central Yazoo Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0820004, 0820029, 0820030, 0820031 & 0820039 PR 16 PM 1: 08 April 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand and the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Laborde at 662-746-7531. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the main office located at 37 Witherspoon Road, Yazoo City, MS 39194.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Central Yazoo Water Association, Inc. have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS#:082	0004			ΓEST RESU	LIB			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2017	.0057	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2017	.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2017	.721	No Range	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17, Lead	N	2015/17	4	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio			-	· ·					
Disinfection 81. HAA5	n By-	Product	S	No Range	ppb	0			By-Product of drinking water lisinfection.
			-	No Range	ppb ppb	0	_	80 E	,

PWS#:0820	0029		,	TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2013*	.011	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	2.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.729	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	ı By-Pr	oducts						
81. HAA5	N	2016*	6	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	7.7	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2017	1.3	.9 – 1.6	mg/l	0	MDRL =	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017

PWS#:082	20030		r	TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0033	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

	N	2016*	.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2017	18	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.561	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	l N	2015/17	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing
17. Lead								systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio 81. HAA5	n By-I	Products 2017	28	No Range	ppb	0	60	
Disinfectio			28	No Range	ppb	0	60	deposits By-Product of drinking water

PWS#:0820	0031			•	TEST RE	SU	LTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collecte	ed	Level Detected	Range of Dete or # of Sample Exceeding MCL/ACL		Un Meas me	ure-	МС	CLG	MCL	-	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contan	ninants			4								
10. Barium	N	2016*		.013	No Range		ppm			2		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17		9	0		ppm			1.3	AL=1	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	24	962	No Range	ō	ppm			4		4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	2	2	0		ppb			0	AL=	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts	3										
81. HAA5	N	2017	91*	No	Range	pp	b		0		60		-Product of drinking water sinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017	117*	No	Range	pp	b		0		80		r-product of drinking water lorination.
Chlorine	N	2017	1.4	.7	– 1.8	m	g/l		0	MDF	RL = 4		ater additive used to control crobes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017

PWS#:0820	033			TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	Contami	inants	0					

10. Barium	N	2016*	.01	No Range	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17	.3	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.997	No Range	ppm		4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	1	0	ppb		0	AL=1	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfecti	on By-P	roducts							
Chlorine	N	2017	1.1	.6 – 1.8	mg/l	0	MDF	RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

Disinfection By-Products:

- (81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer
- (82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. For System # 820004 – Fletcher Ch., the number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 100%. For System # 820030 – the number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 78%. For System # 820031 – the number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 92%. For System # 820033 – the number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 92%. For System # 820033 – the number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 92%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Central Yazoo Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Central Yazoo Water Association

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Central Yazzoo Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0820004, 0820029, 0820030, 0820031 & 0820033 April 2018

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Mountain Contember (MCC) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contember that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs set as close to the MCL ca as feeable using the best evaluable treatment technology.

expected risk to health. WCLGs allow for a margin of satisty.

or a usunectant at necessary to compt microbal commitments.

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Maximum Residual Distribution Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a diditing water distributions which there is no known or expicise health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of distributions to control microbial contaminants.

Para per milion (opm.) or elements per than (mg/h.) one part per milion conseponds to one minute in two years or a engle penny in \$10,000.

PWS#:0820004 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant Visition Date Lived Range of Detects Unit MCLG MCL Ukey Source of Contamination VIN. Collected Onlected or 8 of Samples Vegestrip.

13. Chromium 14. Copper	z z	2016"	- 00	No Range	pp pp	100	AL=1.3	Discharge from steel and puto miles, erosion of natural depart Corrosion of household plums
14. Copper	. z	2015/17			S wed	1.3	AL=1.3	Competent of household plum systems: erosion of natural deposits, teaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	z	2017	6	No Range	90	200	200	200 - Decharge from steel/metal sectories; decharge from plasti end fartifizar factories
16. Filvoride	2	2016*	56	No Range	79			Eroston of natural deposabs ging additive which promotes strong seeth; discharge from ferfage, and aluminium factories.
17. Lead	z	2016/17	-	0	8	0	AL»15	Compaton of household philinding systems, erosion of natural adoptests
Disinfection By-Products	n By-Pi	roducts.		A. New St.	1 - 1			
BY HAAS	ż	2017	8	No Ránge	8	0	8	By-Product of crinking water distribution.
82. TTHM [Total tribalomethenes]	Z	2017	8	No Range	98	0	8	
Chlorine .	2	2017	1.30	8-1-B	ug/L	0	NDRL = 4	Water additive used to control

an Bu Donding of Ambien water	8	2	,	No Barron		2017	2	RY HAAR
		To the second				oducts	By-Pr	Disinfection By-Products
Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	ALAIS	0	98	0	2	2015/17	z	IV. Cand
Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.			999	No Range	100	2016*	Z	16. Fluoride
Corrosion of household plumbing is systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood- preservatives	AL=1.3	- L	ppm	0	9	2015/17	2	14. Copper
Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineres, droaten of natural deposits	N	2	udd	No Range	.013	2016*	ž	10. Berlum
			,	and the state of t		inants	ontam	Inorganic Contaminants
Likely Source of Contamination	MCL.	MCLO	Unit Moseum- ment	Runge of Detects or 8 of Sumples Eucesting MCL/ACL	Detected Description	Collected	Violetion	Contaminant
			LTS	TEST RESULTS			031	PWS#:0820031
					2017	s required for	e. No sampi	* Most recent sample. No sample registred for 2017
Water additive used to control	MDRL = 4	0	-yBw	3-19	1.30	2017	Z	Chlorine .
By-product of drinking water chlorineston.	8		pgo	No Range	58	2017	Z	(Total trihalomethenee)

Chlorina	82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Br. HAAG	Disinfection By-Products	17. Lead	16. Fluorida	
z	z	2	ı By-P	Z	Z	
2017	2017	7017	roduct	7015/17	2017	1
12	16.9	1,4			.721	-
7-1.5	No Range	No Runge		0.	No Range	
Pg.	ppb	plop		pptr	ppm	H
0	ò	0				H
WDRL = 4	80	88		0 A		-
0 MDRL=4 Webs additive used to control	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	80 By-Product of drinking wester disinfection.		AL=15 Comasion of equashoid plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	Erosion of natural deposits, water scidilive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories -	deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Contaminant Violation Date: Lavel Range of Detects Unit MCLG MCL Collected Detected or ≠ of Samples Measure Measure Manual Lavel Lacebeday ment	MCLG MCL Usely Source of Contembration

10. Berlum	2	2013*	911	No Range	pp m	2	20	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from mater refuncts organism of natural deposits
13. Clatomium	z	2019"	zi	No Range	ppo	8	18	Discharge from steel and pulp mile; erosion of natural deposits
14, Copper	2	2016/17	3	•	photo	13	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservathres.
16. Placrida		2013"	.729	No Range	DOTA			Erosion of natural deposits, wast additive which promotes strong toeth; daicharge from fertilizar sind sammaum factories.
17. Lead	Z	7016/17		0	18	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumate systems, erosion of natural

(IZ TTHM IN 2016: 77 No Runge pob 0 90 By-product of cirtising water
Canada and
Charles N 2017 13 9-15 mg/ 0 MDRL Water additive used to contr

10. Barhum	Inorganic Con	Contember	PWS#:0820030
	nic (2	0820
z	ontam	Viciation	Ю30
2016	inants	Data Collected	
.0033	(Level Detected	
No Range		Range of Detacts or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	TEST RESULTS
und		Manager Manage	LTS
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2 Discharge of dr discharge from		Likely Source o	+ . 40

Water additive used to control	1 = 4 S	* = Tadni 0	-	Ilbu		10 -10	4.1	4102	z	Chlorina
						7		Products	on By-P	Disinfection
AL=15 Correspon of household plu- systems, grasion of netural deposits	VI=18	0		ppg		-		7.06102	7	1.000
Elogation of natural deposits, and diships which promptes strongers, to hauge from factories and distanting factories.				3	SO.	No Kange	1	Alite		or, r positive
Systems: groups of neitural deposits: leaching from upon process reaching from upon) 3 Atsi 3	13		3	j Š	¢		Meioz		Congress
Oscheige of anling water discharge from metal refine srosion of natural deposits		Pag		(Mado)	99	No Range	.09	2019-	7	. O. Supplier

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en delacted however the EPA has

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE The State of Mississippi

County of YAZOO

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid JASON PATTERSON, who being by me first duly sworn state on oath, that he is PUBLISHER of the YAZOO HERALD, a newspaper published in the City of Yazoo City, State and County aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper ____times as follows.

Vol. No <u>/4/6</u>
Dated <u>09/18</u> , 20 <u>/8</u>
Vol. No
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